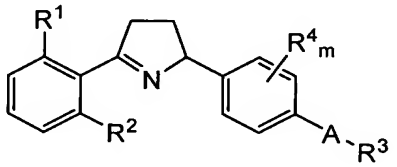
REMARKS

Applicants have amended Claims 6 and 8 to use the more restrictive bridging term "consisting essentially of" to limit their claims to embodiments in which only the specified active ingredients contribute to the overall effectiveness of the claimed mixtures. That is, any additional ingredients would not be pesticidally effective active ingredients. Applicants submit that their claims remain fully supported in the specification.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 6-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 1039a) as being unpatentable over published U.S. Application 2005/0014650 ("Seitz et al"), which issued as U.S. Patent 7,074,785 on July 11, 2006, and which claims the priority of PCT/EP02/09866. The Office Action states that the English translation of the PCT application is used as prior art. Applicants will refer to the issued '785 patent (referred to below as "Seitz et al '785") for purposes of citation. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Seitz et al discloses pesticidal Δ^1-pyrrolines having the formula



in which **R^1** can be halogen or methyl (but not hydrogen); **R^2** can be hydrogen or halogen; **R^3** represents $-N(R^6)—C(=Y)-X-R^7$, where **A**, **Y**, and **X** are present only in the specific combinations *(a)* A represents arylene or certain 5- or 6-membered heteroarylenes (each of which is optionally substituted with one or more R^5), Y represents O or S, and X represents O, S, or NR^8, or *(b)* A represents pyridinylene, pyrimidinylene, pyrazinylene or pyridazinylene (each of which is optionally substituted with one or more R^5), Y represents O or S, and X represents S or NR^8, or *(c)* A represents pyridinylene, pyrimidinylene, pyrazinylene or pyridazinylene (each of which is optionally substituted with one or more R^5), Y represents S, and X represents O, or *(d)* A represents pyridinylene, pyrimidinylene, pyrazinylene or pyridazinylene (each of which is optionally substituted with one or more R^5), Y represents O, and X represents O; **R^4** and **R^5** independently can be halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, alkythio, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, or haloalkylthio (but not hydrogen); **R^6** can be hydrogen or alkyl; **R^7** and **R^8** independently can be hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl or alkenyl, or any of a variety of unsaturated or saturated (hetero)cyclic groups;

R^9 is hydrogen, alkyl, or alkenyl; and **m** is zero or 1-4; as well as embodiments in which R^6 and R^7 together or R^7 and R^8 together can form additional rings. E.g., Seitz et al '785 at column 1, line 9, through column 2, line 33. Seitz et al also teaches that the disclosed Δ^1-pyrrolines can be used in combination with additional mixing partners that are preferably previously disclosed insecticides (among which are thiacloprid and several of the mixing partners of Applicants' claimed invention) and fungicides. E.g., Seitz et al '785 at column 41, lines 1-15.

The Office Action relies on the disclosure of thiacloprid and some of Applicants' mixing partners (specifically mentioning cypermethrin) to conclude that Applicants' invention is obvious. However, Seitz et al specifically teaches that the Δ^1-pyrrolines it discloses are essential components and thus cannot be read to suggest compositions that do not include such Δ^1-pyrrolines. Applicants' amended claims, on the other hand, do not allow for the presence of pesticidally active Δ^1-pyrrolines. Consequently, Seitz et al would not lead those skilled in the art to their claimed invention.

Applicants therefore respectfully submit that their claimed invention is not rendered obvious by Seitz et al.

In view of the preceding amendments and remarks, allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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